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the only really valuable part of the work and justify its publication. No other history of the Reformation has treated the subject so fully. The chapter on "Germany: 1555-1648" is also far better than those on the Reformation proper, as are also those dealing with what we call the Counter-Reformation, including the work of the Jesuits in various lands. His account of the English Reformation is of course strongly colored with Anglo-Catholicism, but is not without merit. The author's concluding note on "Justification by Faith" is not particularly illuminating. A somewhat poor bibliography and a good index are other features of the work.

ALBERT HENRY NEWMAN.

*The English Patents of Monopoly.* By WILLIAM HYDE PRICE.  
[Harvard Economic Studies, Volume I.] (Boston: Houghton,  
Mifflin and Company. 1906. Pp. x, 261.)

THIS is really a twofold work. On its economic side it has to do with a certain class of monopolies during the reign of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. These are patents, nearly in the modern sense, temporary monopolies granted to claimants of special processes of manufacture, mining, or other industrial processes. Mr. Price is interested in the rise of these patents of monopoly and in the experiences of the patentees, the crown, and the community under them, during this early and experimental period. In his interesting "Part II., Industrial History", he tells the story of some eight of these monopolized trades, with their most unsatisfactory results for their holders, for would-be participants, for the crown, and for the community. Among the appendices also six of these patents are printed *in extenso*. So far the monograph is a comparatively simple study, the result of which, as pointed out with perhaps unnecessary asseveration by the author, is to show the undesirability of monopolies granted and protected by the government under the conditions of the period he is describing.

But combined with this is a more complicated and more ambitious study, performed with less success. This is a discussion of the whole subject of government monopolies during the period adverted to. Sometimes Mr. Price is treating his narrower subject, sometimes his broader one; and without always indicating to his readers or perhaps perceiving for himself, which he is engaged with. One of the most familiar popular complaints in the later Elizabethan and early Stuart period is of the possession by private men or partnerships of what are variously called monopolies, patents, licenses, impositions, dispensations, commissions, privileges or grants. These were for many purposes, from a grant of the export duty on rabbit skins, or the privilege of licensing brewers in London, or a copyright for the printing of the Psalms of David, to the monopoly of manufacture of glass in all England or a license to suspend the provisions of the law regulating the tanning of leather in certain cases. One of the greatest needs in the discussion

of this subject is to discriminate clearly, if possible, and explain the contemporary use of these various terms, to classify these various forms of patents and monopolies, to discover the reasons for the grant of each respective class, and to measure the degrees of popular opposition to each. The parliamentary petitions against the monopolies, for instance, seem scarcely to have taken into consideration that class of patents which is chosen as the principal subject of this book, nor did the proclamations or laws contemplate them, except in a quite subordinate degree. The industrial monopolies, in other words, may be of especial interest to the economist, but to the historian, who takes into consideration all the phenomena of the time, they are only a small part of a much larger whole.

This somewhat perfunctory treatment of the larger question involved is our principal, in fact almost our only criticism of this serious study by a well-trained investigator of an interesting and important subject. We would, however, call attention also to a certain *a priori* method of treatment. After a very slight examination of Continental phenomena, the author suggests the probability that England was the precursor of other nations in developing industrial patents. Afterwards the suggestion is treated as an ascertained result, quite in the manner of Thorold Rogers, and he speaks without hesitation of England as the "birthplace of the system" of patents for the encouragement of new manufactures. The same tendency appears in the treatment of industrial patents as due to the deliberate policy of Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, the grants of monopolies of other kinds as simply a later and unintentional accretion. There is no sufficient authority given for this; nor can we doubt that monopolies were granted principally for financial or personal reasons, and in answer to an appeal either to the acquisitiveness, the fondness, or the good nature of the sovereign. We regret that a more restricted subject was not taken, or else that the first chapter, the "Political History" of the monopolies, was not made much longer and more serious, more discriminating and more scientifically historical. We have no doubt that the author is entirely capable of having so treated it, but was led astray by a predominatingly economic interest.

*The English Factories in India, 1618-1621.* A Calendar of Documents in the India Office, British Museum, and Public Record Office. By WILLIAM FOSTER. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1906. Pp. xlvii, 379.)

THE printed documentary material for the early history of the East India Company has been happily increased by this volume. Already, to mention only the most important sources of comparatively recent publication, we have had the "Court Minutes of the East India Company, 1599-1603" published by Mr. Henry Stevens under the title, *The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies*, Sir George Birdwood's *Register of Letters, 1600-1619*, the six volumes of the *Letters received*